

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1822.

[NO. 133.]

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is **Three Dollars** per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina, CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Sarah Bradshaw, vs. Eli Bradshaw. Petition for Divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. M. HUTCHISON, C. S. C.
3mt44.—Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina, HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, A. D. 1822.—Original Attachment levied on household furniture.—Wm. McDowell vs. Hiram Gray. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Hiram Gray, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered against him ex parte.

Witness,
R. LOVE, Clk. H. C. C.
6wt33.—Pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822. Ephraim Greenlee vs. John Martin, and others; original Bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and be heard ex parte.

Test,
A. L. ERWIN, C. & M. E.
pr. adv. \$4. 3mt39

State of North-Carolina, ASHE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. William Zachary, vs. John Edwards and Stokes Edwards. Original attachment.—Wm. Edwards summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

I, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

Test,
D. EARNEST, Clk.
September 19, 1822.—411

State of North-Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—Jacob Keister, vs. the heirs of George Keister, deceased. Original Bill of Complaint.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Keister, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said John Keister personally appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead ex parte as to him. A true copy.

Test,
JAMES HILL, C. M. E.
Price adv. \$4.

Groceries, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of **GROCERIES**, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of **Confectionaries**. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers.

THOMAS HOLMES.
June 16, 1822.—106

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present. And only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. 14

Watch & Clock Repairing and SILVER-SMITHING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and the citizens in general, in Salisbury and its vicinity, that he still continues his business two doors east of his former stand, where he assures the public that his utmost endeavors shall not be wanting to accommodate those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware, constantly kept for sale.

CURTIS WILKINSON.
Nov. 12, 1822. 133

N. B. Those who have accounts of long standing, are requested to settle them without delay.

C. W.

100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, *Nixon Curry* broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death. Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villainies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countenance, and easy address. He wore a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice.

ALLEN GILL,
D. S. of Iredell County, N. Carolina.
Nov. 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps render a benefit to society, by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 23 or 24 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased *Peter* from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgments shall be rendered.

JOHN GOOCH.
Oct. 1, 1822.—21

Stop the Villain!

I WILL give one hundred dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of *William Moore*, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Tennessee, or Wilkesboro', N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or \$50 for him alone. The said *William Moore* stole from me, on the 13th October last, \$375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven \$50 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one \$20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black beard, some of his foreteeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.

Nov. 2, 1822. 13wt39 LEROY HAIL.

Sheriff's Office.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to, as there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

Money Lost.

THE mail carrier lost, somewhere on the road between Salisbury and Lincolnton, a parcel of money, all Salisbury Corporation bills, \$14, which was wrapped up in a piece of white paper, with the sum marked on the outside. Whoever will give information of the money, at either Salisbury or Lincolnton, or at any place on the road, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN GRASTY.
Nov. 12, 1822. 28

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making *Cotton Saw Gins* on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms.

SAMUEL FRALY,
ALEX. FRALY.
Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—3mt33

NEW STORE.

WILSON & CONNER

ARE now receiving, at their New Store on the north-west corner of the market square in Cheraw, from Philadelphia, 120 packages of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, comprising a very complete and elegant assortment, which they will sell upon the most accommodating terms, either for cash or produce.

Woollen Goods.

Extra super black and blue cloths, super black, blue, brown, citron, drab and mixt do. middling and low priced do. extra super black and blue kerseymeres, super black, and blue and drab do. fancy, mixt and coronation do. super and common brown and blue twilled pelisse cloths, double and single milled drab cloths, mixt blue and drab cassinets, swansdown, Toilett and Valencia vestings, super printed vest shapes, figured ratinett, red and yellow flannels, white shirting do. and swanskin, red and green baize and bookings, coatings, olive flushings and fawnings; 6-4 to 12-4 rose blankets, 3 and 4 point blankets, 8-4 London duffs, colored and black plain and figured bombazettes, black bombazettes, 7-4 and 8-4 cassimere shawls, elegant patterns; tartan, plaid and tartan plaid cloaks, caroline plaids, 8-4 drapery table cover, men and women's white and black worsted hose, men's 3/4 hose, lamb's wool; men's mixt lamb's wool hose.

Cotton Goods.

7-8 and 9-8 London prints, common and coarse calicoes, furniture do. 4-4 and 6-4 cambrics, 9-8 and 6-4 jaconet muslins, plain and figured mull and book muslin, hair, cord and satin striped muslins, super worked muslin dresses, plain bordered and spotted oravats, 12-4 marseilles quilts, cotton checks and tickings, white marseilles, Carlisle gingham, Waltham shirtings, brown and black shirtings, steam loom do. American plaids and stripes, black and blue chambrays, 7-4 dark chintz shawls, cotton, flag and bandanna handkerchiefs, madras, romal and malabar do. printed ladies' pocket do. cotton suspenders and thread, Irish linens, brown Holland, linen cambric, linen cambric handkerchiefs, lineneens.

Silk Goods.

Black sinchews and sarsnets, plaid sarsnets, black and white figured satin, black, brown, pink and white plain satin, green and white florence and levantines, fancy florentine vestings, merino do. black Nankin crapes, black and colored Canton crapes, 8-4 Nankin crapes, shawls and dresses, assorted colors; 7-4 black levantine shawls, Canton handkerchiefs, rich merino shawls, Zebra handkerchiefs, bird's eye and fancy silk do. striped silk for pelisses, white figured gauze, Berlin netts, 5-4 bobinet lace, thread lace, cotton and silk lace, assorted; black and white thule, insertion trimming, silk gimp, ladies' black and white silk hose, black and white silk gloves, men's buckskin and beaver gloves, men's lined buff do. ladies' plush cuff and lined gloves, ladies' lace colarets, black, brown and drab silk velvets, bandanna and flag silk handkerchiefs, fancy silk cravats, Italian crapes, tapes and edging, furniture fringe, sewing silk and twist, velvetten handkerchiefs, silk umbrellas, ladies' red and yolk tan gloves, very large shell combs, side and neck do. mock shell, buck, side and neck combs, silk suspenders, ladies' very rich morocco gilt articles, very rich wide ribbons in sets, plaid do. assorted; plain and figured satin and taffeta do. velvet ribbons, assorted; black and colored galloons, 1 case Leghorn and straw hats, from No. 29 to 50; straw bonnets, bands and trimmings.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Buckhorn tip and bone handled table knives and forks, buckhorn and ivory desert do. pen, pruner, sportsman's and pocket knives, Rodgers best pen and pocket do. magnum bonum and common razors, assorted; Pomero's patent and common razor cases, shaving boxes and brushes, tailors' shears and thimbles, fine and common scissors, shoe knives and hammers, awl blades and shoe tacks, double and single roller gun locks, steelyards, 50 lb to 400 cwt. drawer knives, claw hammers, shovels and tongs, spades and shovels, screw augers and gimblets, polished steel and plain snuffers, patent coffee mills, commodore knobs and mounting, shoe pinners and awl hafts, ivory and horn combs, coat and vest moulds, best gilt coat and vest buttons, pearl and common gilt vest do. pewter and pocket inkstands, pewter plates, basons and dishes, spectacles and steel cases, iron and Britannia table and tea spoons, hand, pannel and sash saws, caststeel, hand and pit saw files, knob locks and Norfolk latches, stock locks, bread baskets, slates and pencils, patent metal tea kettles, patent and German cutting knives, flat, half round and mill saw files, kniting pins, shoe blacking, pins and needles, chest, cupboard and till locks, brass and iron table bolts and hinges, plated and iron candlesticks, steel watch chains, table and cloth brushes, braces and bits, waffle irons, curry combs, sad irons, frying pans, trace chains, wood screws, oil flints, fine and common hand bellows, mahogany, dressing and frame looking glasses, German, English and caststeel, 20 casks assorted nails, 20 cases and trunks shoes, of all descriptions, 7 boxes Whittemore cards, 1 case men's best beaver hats, 2 do. common fur hats, 2 wool do. children's morocco caps.

Paints and Medicines.

White and red lead, ground in oil; Spanish brown, madder, window glass, putty, verdigrise, aquafortis, borax, best red peruvian barks, sena barks, sweet oil, spirits turpentine, laudanum and paragon, in quart bottles; camphor, assaferida, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, gualther salts, calomel, jalap, rhubarb, antimony, quick silver, double trusses, besides a great variety of patent medicines.

Books and Stationery.

Letter, foolscap and common writing paper, inkpowders, wafers, bibles, testaments and spelling books, Walker's large dictionary, American orator, Patrick Henry, Petrarch, Plutarch's lives, Riley's narrative, Rascals, Wealth of Nations, Walsh's Appeal, Thomas' Practice, Rambler, Scottish Chiefs, Bannocburn, Fortunes of Nigel, Literary Magazine, &c. &c.

ALSO, now receiving, and in a few days will receive, 3 hhd. St. Croix sugars, 2 hhd. and 3 hhd. New-Orleans sugar, 30 bags coffee, 4 bags pepper, 4 do. spice, 4 do. ginger, 8 boxes chocolate, 4 qr. chests hyson tea, 2 hhd. loaf sugar.

3 hhd. molasses, 1 hhd. Jamaica rum, 4th proof; 6 bbls. New-England do. 1 pipe cogniac brandy, 4th proof; 2 qr. casks Madeira wine, 2 do. sweet Malaga, 2 do. dry Malaga, 1000 cwt. cheese, 20 bags shot, 10 bbls. powder, almonds, raisins, empty jugs, demijohns; 50 sacks salt, 2 tierces rice, 1 bbl. alum, 2 bbls. salt petre, 1 box brimstone, 15 ps. Dunlee bagging, 6 ps. northern do. 5 ps. wide Russia sheeting.

The constant residence of one of our firm in Charleston, will enable us to keep a good stock of the above articles always on hand, at the very lowest prices, either by the wholesale or retail.

They also take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken a counting-house upon Vanderhorst's wharf, in Charleston, where they are prepared to receive and execute orders as factors and commission merchants.

3c33

Indigo for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale, either by wholesale or retail, South-Carolina INDIGO, of the best quality. It will be disposed of low for cash.

GEORGE MILLER.
Salisbury, Dec. 10, 1822.—31d

HOTEL

AND BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. BARGE respectfully begs leave to acquaint her friends and the public, that the well known Hotel and Boarding House, formerly kept by her deceased husband, Geo. K. Barge, is still open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

By a continuance of the same attention to the comfort and convenience of her customers, as heretofore characterized the establishment, she hopes always to merit a full share of patronage.

* Travellers and others, may rely that such Horses as may be left in her charge, will be carefully attended to.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1822.—4wt34

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.
October 7, 1822.—722

A MAP

Of the Western District of Tennessee.

F. LUCAS, Jr. No. 133, Market Street, Baltimore, will publish on the 1st of November next, a Map of the Western District of the State of Tennessee, situated between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, containing the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Surveyor's district, designating the sections, and indicating the quality of the soil by the color of the sectional lines; also, the division of this district into counties according to the act of the Legislature of the state, passed in October, 1821.

The Map will be printed on a sheet of vellum drawing paper, 24 inches by 20—price when colored, Three Dollars, without coloring, Two Dollars.

Orders transmitted by post, addressed to the publisher, (free of expense), and accompanied with the Cash, will be executed without delay, and the Maps forwarded in any way that may be directed.

Baltimore, Oct. 23, 1822.

Where a number of the Maps are taken, an allowance will be made in the price. 4wt33

Notice.

THERE will be sold, on the first day of January next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on a credit, several likely NEGROES, men, boys and girls, lapsed to the estate of Joseph Chambers, by the death of one of the heirs. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. CHAMBERS, Admr.
December 1, 1822.—3133

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale her house and lot, in the great south square of the town of Salisbury. The dwelling-house is two stories, 28 feet square, well finished, with the necessary out buildings. The lot is in a high state of improvement, and would be a desirable situation for a private family. Further description is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, will no doubt wish to view the premises. A liberal credit will be given for the greater portion of the purchase money. Application will be made to me, on the premises.

E. TORES.
Nov. 25, 1822.—30tf

Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.

AGREEABLY to an order from the court of Equity, I shall proceed to sell on Thursday, the ninth of January next, at the Court-House in Statesville, that valuable plantation lying on Hunting creek, of which the late William Martin died possessed, containing, by estimation, seven hundred and twelve acres. On said farm there is now in cultivation about one hundred acres of first quality bottom land, also a considerable quantity of upland. There is a good dwelling, with other convenient out-houses. This valuable piece of property will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, payable in three annual instalments, to bear interest from the expiration of the first year,—the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, payable to the subscriber.

JOHN N. HART, Comr.
6wt34

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.—Mr. Baird presented a bill to incorporate the Fulton Turnpike Company, which was read the first time and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Railborn presented a resolution, instructing the committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of appropriating out of the funds set apart for internal improvements, a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a Bridge across Pigeon River, at or near the place where the road leading from Ashville to Franklin, in the Cherokee purchase, crosses the same, &c. Referred.

Mr. Shober presented two resolutions, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the law relative to the punishment for perjury, as not to dismember the person, &c. which was agreed to.

Mr. Carson, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for a Brigadier General in the 9th brigade, reported that Col. Solomon Graves was duly elected; which report was concurred in.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of laying off the State into eight judicial districts, and the appointment of two additional judges, reported a bill to amend the act of 1806, for the more uniform and convenient administration of justice, which was read the first time and passed.

The engrossed bill for the better regulation of the County Courts of Rowan and a bill concerning the County Courts of Wake, Carteret and Johnson, were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7.—A message was received from the House of Commons agreeing to the amendments made by the Senate to the bill to regulate the County Courts of Cabarrus, except that part which proposes to annex the County of Montgomery. A message was returned stating that the Senate insist on their amendment to the bill which proposed to annex the County of Montgomery.

Mr. Graves presented a bill to amend the act of 1821, providing for the execution of process where there shall be no proper Sheriff to execute the same.

Mr. Person a bill establishing the Bank of North-Carolina—which bills were read the first time.

MONDAY, DEC. 9.—A message was received from the House of Commons, stating that Messrs. Ward and Blackledge are appointed superintendents of the balloting for a Senator to Congress, and proposing that a committee wait on the sick members, to receive their votes; which proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. McKay and Jones were appointed superintendents of the balloting on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Baker, of Gates, presented a bill requiring judgments of Justices of the Peace to be returned to the Clerk of the County Court; and Mr. Culpepper, a bill to amend the act of 1817, concerning promissory notes, &c.—which bills were referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The following bills were presented: By Mr. Baird, a bill to repeal the fourth section of the act of 1810, establishing the mode of elections in Buncombe County.

Mr. McLeary, a bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society.

Mr. Graves, a bill to appoint commissioners, and to incorporate the town of Huntsville, in Surry County. Which bills passed their first reading.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10.—A message was received from the House of Commons, stating that they recede from their non concurrence with the amendments made by the Senate to the bill to regulate the County Court of Cabarrus. The bill was thereupon ordered to be enrolled.

A message was received from the House of Commons, stating that they have passed a bill for the better regulation and discipline of the militia of Ashe county; a bill to incorporate Shady Grove Academy; and a bill supplementary to an act (passed this session) for the division of Rowan County; which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. McKay reported a bill to authorize the County Courts of Chatham, Anson, Iredell, Rockingham, Randolph, Perquimons, Halifax, Chowan, Carteret, Columbus and Bladen, to appoint a committee of Finance, which was read the first time.

The following bills were presented: By Mr. Wade, a bill directing in what manner lands and slaves under execution shall be sold in Randolph County.

Mr. Barringer, a bill pointing out the duties of Justices of the Peace and Constables.

Mr. McKay, a bill to authorize the County Courts to require administrators and others to give other or counter secu-

upon the prison of their sureties, and a bill giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Anden, of pleas and prosecutions of the State; which passed their first reading.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.—The Speaker laid before the Senate a letter from his excellency the Governor, accompanied by the annual Report of the Board of Internal Improvement, together with the several reports of the State Engineer.

Mr. Branch, from the committee of Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a resolution, directing them to inquire into the nature and extent of the contract existing between the State and Hamilton Fulton, Engineer, reported a letter from his excellency the Governor, on the subject.

On motion of Mr. McKay, the said report was recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to report specially the contract existing between the Board of Internal Improvement and the Civil Engineer.

Mr. Troy presented a resolution, instructing the committee on Internal Improvement to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum not exceeding 500 dollars from the fund set apart for Internal Improvement, for the purpose of clearing out and rendering navigable, Waccamaw River, in Columbus County, from Waccamaw Lake to the South Carolina line; which was agreed to.

The bill authorizing County Courts to take one bond only of a guardian, to two or more minors, holding property in common, after undergoing amendments, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12.—A message was sent to the House of Commons stating, that they have passed a bill authorizing Courts to take one bond only of a Guardian to two or more minors holding property in common.

Mr. Outlaw, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of making a new arrangement in the Congressional Districts, made a report thereon, stating the federal numbers, in each county, which was ordered to lie on the table.

A balloting was ordered to take place tomorrow, for Councillors of State for the ensuing year, and proposing also to ballot immediately for a commissioner of Internal Improvements, and nominating J. M. Nixon for that appointment.

Mr. Sheber, from the balloting committee for Senator, stated the votes as follows: Branch 89—Stokes 54—Yancey 46.

John Minns was placed on the pension list, and allowed \$60 per annum.

Mr. Spaight presented a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of amending an act passed in 1820, further pointing out the duties of Guardians, so as not to require such Guardians, whose bonds are solvent, to renew them every three years, and to prevent costs from being collected from those who have to renew them.

Mr. McKay, a bill to regulate in part the practice in the Superior and County Courts—which passed its first reading.

The bill to regulate the charges of Sheriffs, Coroners, &c. passed its third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.—Mr. Graham, from Rutherford, presented a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the policy and propriety of amending, altering or repealing the acts of Assembly now in force relative to the removal of suits and prosecutions from one county to another, to report by bill or otherwise.

A message was received from the Governor, covering a report from the Adjutant General of the State, by which it appears, that the aggregate number of the militia amounts to 58,019, exceeding the return made last year by 18,402.

The bill directing the time and place of sales of lands and slaves under execution, being on its 2d reading, a motion was made for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived, 64 to 29.

The following bills were presented: By Mr. Gordon, a bill to appoint commissioners to view and lay off a road from the town of Wilkesborough to Mrs. Bogie's in the county of Iredell.

Mr. G. Smith, a bill directing the manner of appointing patrols in the county of Davidson.

Mr. Cox, a bill declaring the effect of deeds and conveyances in trust to prevent fraud and unnecessary litigation.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7.—Mr. Mebane, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred that part of the Treasurer's Report relative to sums under \$100, made a report, recommending the passage of a bill on the subject, to provide for the collection of debts due to the State which do not exceed \$100. This report was concurred in, and the bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Jiggins, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for a Treasurer, Comptroller and Public Printer, reported that John Haywood was elected Treasurer, Jos. Hawkins Comptroller, and Thomas Henderson Public Printer. The state of the votes for comptroller was, Hawkins 131, T. Turner 31.

His Excellency Gabriel Holmes, attended in the House of Commons this day at 12 o'clock, and in the presence of the members of both houses qualified as Governor for the ensuing year, the usual oaths being administered by Chief Justice Taylor.

MONDAY, DEC. 9.—A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for a Senator to Congress, and nominating for that appointment, Montfort Stokes, Bartlett Yancey and John Branch, Esqs.

The bill authorizing the proprietors of Beard's Bridge to keep a ferry in certain cases—the bill to alter the time of holding the County Courts of Person—the bill to amend an act passed in 1777, making provision for the poor and for other purposes—the bill to restore John Shately of Wilkes county to credit, and the bill directing the distribution of the acts of Congress, passed their first reading.

Two ballotings took place this day for Senator, the result of the 1st was as follows:

Branch 81; Stokes 58; Yancey 46. Ninety-five being a majority, no election took place.

On motion of Mr. Graham, Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the propriety and policy of the State granting a charter for the purpose of improving the great travelling road from the Saluda Gap through Buncombe, by Asheville to the Tennessee line, beyond the Warren Springs—and that they further inquire into the expediency of the State becoming interested in one half of the stock raised under said charter.

Mr. E. Graham, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Senator, reported the state of the votes as follows:

Branch 84; Stokes 63; Yancey 38. Another balloting was ordered for tomorrow.

Mr. Beall, from the committee appointed on the Road Laws, made a report, recommending the passage of a bill to amend the road laws—which report was concurred in, and the bill passed its first reading.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10.—Mr. Mebane, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the existing laws authorizing imprisonment for debt, made a report, recommending the passage of a bill for the relief of debtors, in relation to debts contracted after the first day of January next.—The report was concurred in and the bill read the first time.

Mr. Hill, from the balloting committee for Senator, reported the state of the votes as follows:

Branch 85; Stokes 57; Yancey 46.

Mr. Mebane, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the propriety of altering, amending or repealing the acts of Assembly now in force relative to the removal of suits and prosecutions from one county to another—reported that it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the provisions of the existing laws.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing col. Patton's report of late sales of the Cherokee Lands; also a letter from several gentlemen in Blount County, Tennessee, soliciting the co-operation of this State in opening a Turnpike Road from Maryville to the mouth of the Tuckasee River, in our Cherokee country. The part of the message which relates to Cherokee Lands was referred to the committee on that subject; and that part which relates to opening a Road was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The following bill was presented: By Mr. Fisher, a bill to amend an act passed in 1819, giving to the County Courts power to regulate private elections, and for other purposes.—Also, a bill concerning the duty of Jailors.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.—The committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the amount of Taxes on sales at Auction, for the support of such schools as may exist in towns where the taxes are collected.

Mr. Gary, from the balloting committee for Senator, reported the state of the votes as follows:

Branch 86; Stokes 53; Yancey 51.

Mr. Mebane, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of enforcing further restrictions upon the emigration of free people of color, made a report recommending the passage of a bill to amend an act passed in the year 1795, ch. 444, which report was concurred in, and the bill passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Brower, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the attachment laws as to make money in the hands of Executors, Administrators, Clerks, Sheriffs and Constables, liable to the discharge of debts due creditors.

The bill authorizing County Courts to take one bond only of a guardian, &c. passed its first reading.

The bill concerning the duty of Jailors, on which the house was engaged on its adjournment, was referred to Messrs. Fisher, Lamb, Moore, Mebane and Evans.

A message was returned to the Senate, in answer to one received, proposing to ballot for Councillors of State, nominating Thos. Lacey, Allen Rogers, Wm. Davidson, Thos. Wynns, Gideon Alston, William Blackledge, Benjamin Robinson and David Gillespie.

The bill directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution, passed its 3d reading.

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.—Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, gave notice that he should, on Monday next, ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Barton gave notice, that he should, on Monday next, ask leave to bring in a bill concerning the lands to be granted to the state of Missouri for the purposes of education, and other public uses.

MONDAY, DEC. 9.—On motion of Mr. Pleasant, the Senate proceeded to the election of a chaplain, and on counting the ballots, they stood as follows:

For the Rev. James McIlvaine 23
Rev. John Brice 9

Mr. McIlvaine, having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was accordingly elected.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the appointment (by ballot, agreeably to the practice of the Senate,) of the standing committees.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Brent, of the Department of State:

To the Senate of the United States: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 8th of May last, requesting "information relative to the Copper Mines on the southern shore of Lake Superior, their number, value, and position; the names of the Indian tribes who claim them, the practicability of extinguishing their titles, and the probable advantage which may result to the Republic, from the acquisition and working of these mines," I herewith transmit a Report from the Secretary of War, which comprises the information desired, in the resolution referred to.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 9.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.—On motion of Mr. Cooke, of Tenn. it was

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prescribing, by law, a mode by which the Senators, and Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, shall receive their compensation; and, also, a mode by which the contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be liquidated.

Mr. Whipple, of N. H. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, passed April 23d, 1808, so that the arms, provided in virtue of said act, and transmitted to the several States composing this Union, and the Territories thereof, shall, by each State and Territory, be deposited and kept on proper arsenals, to be provided by such State or Territory, to be delivered to the militia thereof only when they may be called into actual service.

Mr. Taylor, of N. York, suggested that the committee to be appointed on the general subject of this resolution would seem to be the proper one to which to refer the consideration of this resolution.

At the last session, Mr. T. had himself been of the opinion that all subjects connected with the militia and the army, should be referred to the same committee. But, on the motion of a gentleman from Tennessee, a different direction had been given to them, so as to refer to separate committees what related to the militia and to the army. This course having been pursued at the first session of the present Congress, he thought it ought to be persevered in at this session, to the end that the same gentlemen, or nearly the same, being appointed on the same committees, the house might have the advantage of the information gained and the reflection bestowed upon the subjects at the last session. For the present, therefore, he moved that this resolve should lie on the table, until the committees should have been appointed on the President's message.

Mr. Whipple assenting to this course, the resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

The usual standing committees were then appointed, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.—On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the stage route from Salem by Ashe Court-House, in N. C. to Jonesborough, in Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Hall, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Fayetteville, N. C. to Norfolk, Va. and from thence up the bay, by steam boat carriage, to Baltimore, or such other place, as will be most convenient, at all seasons of the year, to form a junction with the main stage road.

CLAIM OF BEAUMARCHAIS.

Mr. A. Stevenson, of Va. called the attention of the House to a communication made, at a late period of the last session of Congress, by the President of the United States, transmitting to the House the

correspondence which had taken place between the French government and the United States relative to the claim of the heirs of Beaumarchais. The subject had been referred to a select committee, which did not report upon it. He now moved that the subject be again referred to a select committee.

The question on referring it to the committee of claims was taken, and decided in the negative; and the subject was referred to a select committee of five members.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the bill reported at the last session, proposing a revision of the tariff of duties on imports, was re-committed to the committee of Ways and Means.

MONDAY, DEC. 9.—On motion of Mr. Mallory, of Vt. it was

Resolved, That the committee on Revolutionary Pensions be directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing such persons who may have been stricken from the Pension Roll, to make new application, and be placed thereon, on complying with the requisitions of the pension laws of 1818 and 1820.

A letter was laid before the House, from the first Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list of balances on the books of receipts and expenditures, which have been due more than three years, prior to 30th Sept. last; also, a list of balances standing on the books of the revenue, unsettled by the collectors of the customs, during the period before mentioned.

The next business on the list of orders of the day was two bills, the one for disciplining the militia of the United States, and the other for clothing them at the public expense when called into actual service. The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole thereon, Mr. Condict in the chair—

The first of these bills was read.

On the suggestion of Mr. Little, the committee rose, and the bill was recommitted to the committee on the militia, there to be amended, that it might be presented to the House at once in the shape in which the committee wished to have it.

On the other bill (for clothing the militia) the committee obtained leave to sit again.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LOSS OF THE ALLIGATOR.

NORFOLK, DEC. 4.—In the brigantine Ann Maria, Capt. Somers, which arrived here yesterday, in 14 days from Matanzas, came passengers Lt. Dale, late commander of the United States' schooner Alligator, Purser, A. Y. Humphreys, Surgeon Morgan, Acting Lieut. V. M. Randolph, Acting Sailing Master P. Henley, Midshipman Bowman, Acting Midshipmen Ball and Jenkins, and 52 men of the crew of the Alligator, taken from the wreck of that vessel, by the Ann Maria, on the 22d ult.

On the night of the 19th November, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the Alligator ran on Carysford Reef, about 36 miles to the southward of Cape Florida—every effort was made to get her off, by throwing over some of her guns, shot, spars, spare sails and rigging, starting her water casks, &c. but all proved unavailing. Having been three days and nights on the Reef, they descried a sail, and making signals of distress, she immediately ran down for the Alligator, and took out all her officers and crew.

All hopes of saving the Alligator being now at an end, she was accordingly abandoned, after setting fire to her fore and aft, and soon after she blew up. On Sunday last, off Cape Hatteras, Hector Williams, a colored man, late cook of the Alligator, fell overboard; the boat was immediately got out, and an effort made to save him, but, blowing fresh, and a heavy sea running, it was unsuccessful.

The day previous to her being wrecked, the Alligator had been in chase of a strange sail.

Three or four weeks previous to her falling in with the wreck of the Alligator, the Ann Maria was captured by the piratical schooner Revenge, (since taken by the Alligator,) and after running her aground, and selling out her cargo of salt to boats that came from the shore, the pirates assisted in getting her off again, and suffered her to depart for Matanzas. At the time the Ann Maria was captured, she had on board a lady passenger, Mrs. Power, of Wilmington, (N. C.) who also has arrived here in her. The pirates did not treat her impolitely, and suffered her to retain every thing that she claimed as her property.

About the 4th or 5th of November, 20 miles to leeward of Havana, the British frigate Hyperion passed under the Alligator's stern, and while in sight, boarded and captured the Colombian schooner Montilla, and a Spanish drogger, her prize, then in company.—Beacon.

NORFOLK, DEC. 7.—Capt. Hatton of the brig Undaunted, arrived here yesterday in 35 days from Cadiz, states, that the day he sailed, 28th Oct. being at the office of the American Consul, a gentleman called in, and after some conversation in Spanish, which he did not understand, departed, when Capt. Hatton was informed by our Consul, that the purport of the con-

versation was, that a severe battle had just been fought in Catalonia, between the Constitutional and Royalists, in which the latter retreated with great loss. Capt. H. did not learn any particulars.

Captain Hatton represents the state of Spain as lamentable in the extreme, convulsed with internal dissensions, and misery and want every where manifest. Nothing was doing in Cadiz, and the people almost in a state of starvation. Assassinations, robberies and murders were matters of every day's report. The streets were continually thronged with mobs, and combinations forming hourly among the hostile parties, to facilitate the purposes of mutual destruction.—Beacon.

PIRATES.

We perceive it stated in the Baltimore American, that it is understood com. Porter is ordered to the command of the West India station, for the suppression of piracy;—for which service, it is known that he has tendered the resignation of his seat in the board of Navy commissioners.

This paragraph is corroborated, if not confirmed, by the following article, which we have copied from the National Intelligencer of Tuesday.

"A message was received, yesterday, in the senate and in the house of representatives, from the President of the United States: It was not read previous to adjournment, in either house. It is believed, that it has relation to the recent outrages of the pirates on our commerce, and on that of other nations, in the West Indies, and recommends further measures for their suppression."

This is cheering intelligence to the commercial world, and to the community at large; and if com. Porter has been selected for the arduous duty necessarily devolving on the officer who shall have command of our squadron in the West India seas, we feel satisfied that he will not disappoint the hopes and expectations of his country.—Pet. Republican.

The following article appears in the New-York papers:

"Important.—Negotiations respecting the Piracies near Cuba, have been carried on between the British and Spanish Governments, and it is said that they have been so far successful, that the latter have given the former permission to make use of any part of their territory in any expedition to suppress or punish the Buccaneers. It is supposed to be in consequence of this arrangement that the Medway 74, and Seringapatam frigate, have lately sailed from England on secret service—and we may soon expect to hear of their taking possession of certain places on the coast of Cuba. A great sensation had been produced in England by the frequent arrival of accounts of the plunder of British vessels and outrages on their officers and seamen."

It is certainly "important" to merchants and navigators that piracy should meet its just fate, and that he who follows it should be driven to honest occupation, or disabled forever from pursuing that. But is not this arrangement, between the two governments of Great Britain and Spain, pregnant with consequences still more important? How are these "certain places in the Island of Cuba" to be held by the British forces? Is the occupation to be temporary merely, or is it to be of longer continuance? Heaven knows, we covet not the Island of Cuba, nor any other colonial possession. We should consider the possession of it an evil. But there are degrees of evil, one worse than another; and we should suppose it a worse evil to the United States that any foreign maritime power, but particularly the greatest maritime nation, should acquire the possession of that Island, and the consequent command of the Gulf of Mexico, the absolute freedom of which is indispensable to the safety even of the intercourse among the several states of the Union. We do not mean to suggest that the British Government has any views of this sort; but the occupation of stations on the island might insensibly produce the disposition to possess the whole of it. The first footing obtained by the British in the East Indies, was not connected with views of conquest, but the temptations to it were too strong, and excuses were not wanting.

All that we mean to say at present is, that the future destination of Cuba cannot be uninteresting to the People of the United States; and that there is a greater evil than its being politically and territorially connected with the United States—though we hope the necessity for such a connection, should it ever occur, is far distant.—Nat. Intel.

James Pleasants, one of our senators in congress, was elected Governor of Virginia, on the 10th inst. by a vote of 151, at the first ballot. His opponents were, Geo. Hay, who got 35 votes, and Linn Banks, the Speaker, who got 18.

Mr. Madison, the ex-president, was first put in nomination by Mr. Jones, of York, and there was no candidate offered in opposition to him;—but it being positively asserted that he would not serve, if elected, he was withdrawn, and Pleasants, Hay and Banks were put in nomination.

Pet. Republican.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1822.

The trustees of the *Western College* are informed, that a meeting of their body will be held at Lincolnton, on the second Wednesday of February next, instead of the second Monday. The object is an important one, and it would be gratifying to have every trustee attend.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The Legislature of this State, on the 13th inst. after numerous ballottings, elected Mr. BRANCH, by a majority of 16 votes over Gen. STOKES, U. States Senator from this state. The East have now both the Senators; yet still they never use their power to their own advantage, or to gratify their own wishes or enmities! There may be cases, in which there would be some color of excuse for an exercise of power like this by our Eastern friends; but in the present instance, there is none. No one, unless it be the *Halifax Compiler*, will say that Mr. Branch possesses superior merits to Gen. Stokes; that he has served his country longer or more faithfully; or that his talents are of a higher order: why then turn out a venerable revolutionary patriot, one whose whole life, from youth to manhood, from manhood to old age, has been spent in the service of his country, and foist into his place another, in no way his superior, but in some respects inferior to him? Simply, in our opinion,—bating some petty private enmities, which doubtless had some influence; but on minds too little to be actuated by any higher motive than a selfish one,—simply, we say, because he was a *western*, and his opponent an *eastern* man.

We have no objection to Mr. Branch; nor do we doubt his ability to perform his new duties creditably enough to himself: but we do object, and the people of the West do object, to his elevation at the expense of their faithful and long tried servant, Gen. Stokes. But objections are useless, and complaints are useless; the East possess the power, and this election shows that they intend to use it. The West have only to pursue that course which they have marked out for them—to be firm and determined in their purpose—and the time will soon roll round when they will take the management of their affairs into their own hands, and do justice to themselves; when they will have it in their power to reward, as they wish, those who have served them long and faithfully, and not be subject to the mortification of seeing them sacrificed, in their old age, to petty malice, or local supremacy.

The doings of our General Assembly, though multitudinous, cannot be said to possess a proportionate interest. But few subjects, of general interest, appear to be under consideration; the business is mostly of a local or private nature. There are, however, several important propositions before the House, one of which is the bill to establish Chancery Courts separate from the Law Courts: this we consider to be an important measure. *Law* and *Equity* are two things which God has joined together; but *man* has put them asunder. And as it seems to be pretty well established, that *Law* is not *Equity*, nor *Equity*, *Law*, we see no propriety in continuing them together: let them be separate. And as people must sometimes resort to the Equity Courts, to obtain justice, we think every facility should be granted them in attaining their rights as speedily as possible. Under the present system, if a suit once gets into chancery, it is beyond human foresight to tell when it will get out: and as a *delay* of justice is tantamount to a *denial* of it, it follows, that even in our *Equity Courts*, in numerous instances, justice is virtually denied. The duty, then, of organizing our Courts of Chancery upon a better system, would seem to be undeniable.

We have given, in our present number, an abstract of the proceedings of Congress up to the latest dates; and we shall continue weekly to make such selections from their doings as may be of a general or particular interest. It is to be hoped,

that our national representatives, seeing their "bounds are set," and their time circumscribed within very narrow limits, will feel inclined, this session, to *act*, rather than *talk*. *Talking* is a species of commodity so common, that the people are unwilling to pay their representatives that extravagant price for it which they have been compelled to latterly.

CASUALTY.

We are informed by Col. D. McGuire, coroner, that on the 11th inst. he summoned a jury, and held an inquest on the body of Capt. Benjamin Bean, who was found dead near Hunting Creek, Forks of the Yadkin, in this county. The jury's verdict was, "he came to a natural death, by the visitation of God." Capt. Bean was a respectable man, and a kind husband and father. He has left a wife and seven children to mourn his death.

NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The members of the Kentucky Legislature have held a caucus, for the purpose of nominating a fit person to succeed James Monroe as president of the United States. As might have been expected, Henry Clay was the man of their choice; and in a neat address to the public, they give their reasons for preferring him to any other man for that important office. They do not deny, that local considerations have had some weight in the nomination they have made;—but they rest the pretensions of their candidate upon more enlarged and liberal views.—"For they believe, without disparaging, in the least degree, the very great and acknowledged merits of the other illustrious men to whom public attention has lately been directed, that throughout his whole public career, no American statesman has been less actuated by narrow or selfish impulses, and that he yields to none in eminent services—in distinguished ability—in political rectitude and virtue—nor in liberal and enlarged views of national policy."—*Pet. Republican*.

J. L. Wilson, Esq. is elected Governor of South-Carolina—for him 83 votes—for Huger 72—on this, Mr. W. resigned his place as president of the Senate, and col. L'On was elected by a large majority. The Senate and House of Representatives then went into an election for Mr. Attorney General—Pettigrew had 88 votes, M^r. Call 42 and col. Hunt 21; Mr. P. of course elected. Both Houses have reported in favor of renewing the City Bank Charters. *Chas. Mercury*.

A thunder storm passed over Philadelphia on Sunday last; one or two houses were struck by lightning, and a boy killed.

The Joys of Age.—The widow Cowing, of Jaffy, N. H. lately had around her, eight sons and fourteen daughters, all of age, and all, save one or two, in good health. This valuable matron has been the mother of 25 children, and has already lived to see 110 descendants. BUONAPARTE, being asked by a lady, Who was the first woman in his empire? replied, she that has borne the most children. According to the Ex-Emperor's rule, this lady may be considered as among the first in New Hampshire. Joyous meetings of the above kind are not uncommon on our New England Thanksgiving festivals; when the round table of many thousand Patriarchs are frequently surrounded by from 20 to 60 or 70 and sometimes more descendants, not unfrequently to the 4th generation. We hope this good old custom is not on the decline.—*Bost. Cent.*

The Editor of the New-York American says, "the superabundance of our revenue will leave little or no scope to the ingenuity of the Radical economists."—It has indeed been throughout, with this party, an affair of ingenuity—with a little dash of some other ingredients. We hope the elements are assimilating; and that we shall have only one kind of atmosphere soon.—In which truth and justice may breathe without danger of suffocation. *Wash. Republican*.

Dogs have sense of time so as to count the days of the week. My grandfather had one, who trudged two miles every Saturday to market, to cater for himself in the shambles. I know another more extraordinary and well authenticated example: A dog which had belonged to an Irishman, and was sold by him in England, would never touch a morsel of food upon a Friday; the Irishman had made him as good a Catholic as he was himself. This dog never forsook the sick bed of his last master, and, when he was dead, refused to eat, and died also.

MARRIED.

In York District, S. C. on Tuesday, the 26th ult. by the Rev. John Adams, James T. Alexander, of Rutherford, late of Lincoln county, to the amiable Miss Harriet, daughter of Mr. Clarke, of the former place.

DIED.

In Concord, on the 14th inst. of a lingering

illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Rice, consort of George Rice, deceased, formerly inkeeper in Charlotte, N. C.

On the 6th inst. in Lincoln county, in her 18th year, Miss Jane Caroline Hunter, daughter of the Rev. H. Hunter.

The remembrance of her gentle spirit and lovely character will preserve her a lasting monument in the hearts of her afflicted relatives and friends. Her dying moments were attended with a tranquillity, a dependence on God the Redeemer, of whom she was a professed disciple, and hopes of a happy immortality, consoling to the christian mourner and philanthropist. *(continued)*

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 12.

Cotton, 9 to 10 60; flour, 6 to 7; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 13 cents; molasses, 35 to 38; sugar, brown, 8 to 11 dollars per cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax-seed, 90 cents to 1 dol.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Dec. 9.

Cotton, Upland, new, 10 to 12; flour, 7 50; corn 70; coffee, Havana, 27—28, St. Domingo, 24 to 25; sugar, brown, 7 50 a 8, Muscovado, 9 to 10; molasses, 32 a 35; salt, Liverpool, 80 cts.; cotton bagging, 53 a 55 cents for 42 inch; North-Carolina bank bills, 14 pr. cent. dis.; Georgia 2 a 2 1/2 pr. cent.

In the Court Advertisement on our first page, from Cabarrus county, (Sarah Bradshaw vs. Eli Bradshaw,) it should read "7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March," instead of the first, as it now stands.

Dissolution.

THIS day, by mutual consent, the subscribers dissolved their co-partnership existing at Mount Vernon, N. Carolina. We therefore request all those indebted to said firm, to come forward and close their accounts with Jacob Krider, on or before the 25th January, 1823. The accounts are numerous, and we cannot come to a settlement until closed. It is hoped no person will think hard should they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, after the above time. We cannot close this notice without giving our sincere thanks to those who have favored us with their custom.

WOOD & KRIDER.

Nov. 4, 1822.

The subscriber having purchased Mr. Wood's part of the store, will continue at the above site, (Mount Vernon,) where he hopes, by his strict attention and an excellent assortment of merchandise, to merit the patronage of those (and the public in general) who have so liberally extended their custom to the above firm. He assures them that he will sell at a small advance from cost, which will enable him to sell low.

JACOB KRIDER.

Nov. 4, 1822.—3435

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale three plantations, joining each other, on Uharee river, Randolph county, containing 275 acres each, handsome clearing on either, and in cultivation; each containing valuable river bottoms, equal to any in the county. Likewise several other plantations in the neighborhood of Salisbury, some improved and some unimproved; also, his town possessions, which he will sell, and take in payment negroes or good notes due, and give credit for a great part. He has also for sale five NEGRO FELLOWS, aged from 14 to 22, which he proposes to sell at private sale. Any person wishing to purchase either lands or negroes, is invited to apply as soon as may be, as I am disposed to sell at any time.

J. A. FISHER.

N. B. The proprietors, Bringle and Fisher, offer for sale that well known tract, and handsome situation, within one mile east of Salisbury, containing 275 acres, formerly belonging to old Henry Verble. Either of the proprietors will sell the above tract at any time, at private sale; but if not sold before the 17th of January next, they will sell at public auction, on the premises, on that day, the whole, or 100 acres, to the highest bidder, and give time of payment. We invite any person to take proper notice of this publication, as we expect to give a bargain to the purchaser.

BRINGLE & FISHER.

Dec. 16, 1822.—3435

200 Bushels Barley

WANTED by the subscriber, who will pay as much for it as any person in the county, on its delivery at his Brewery in Salisbury.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 23, 1822.—33

Sprattsville Lancasterian

School, for both sexes, six miles south of Charlotte, on the Old Nation road.

THE trustees of this institution have the pleasure to inform its friends, and the public generally, that their school-house is elegantly fitted up, and is now open for the reception of scholars, and still continues under the management of Mr. Ulrick, who has pursued this admirable system with much ability and energy, to the credit of the institution and the great improvement of his pupils. The trustees consider it a duty they owe to Mr. Ulrick, to this public acknowledgment, that too much cannot be said in his favor, as regards his particular attention to his pupils, and his ability to perform the duty committed to his charge. All those who may feel disposed to patronize this school, may depend upon having every reasonable expectation satisfied. The branches taught are such as are comprised in a complete English education. Tuition from seven to nine dollars per session, and the following articles are found, without any extra charge, viz: quills, ink, slates, pencils, books for the junior classes, mathematical instruments, maps of the United States and of the world, together with the use of an elegant pair of globes. Early application will be necessary, as the number of scholars is limited. Gentel boarding can be had at the school-house, or within one quarter of a mile of the same, at from twenty to thirty dollars per session. The public are earnestly invited to pay this institution a visit, and satisfy themselves with the propriety of the system, and success of the school.

Signed by order of the board,

J. SMITH, Sec'y.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1822.

Ebenezer Academy.

THE subscriber, as Teacher of this Academy, wishes to notify the public, that the course of study, pursued here, is occasionally varied; being accommodated to the views of students, as they may seek at this place only for an introduction to college, or as they may aim to prepare for a profession, entirely here. As this notice will satisfy the inquiry of a late applicant, it may likewise, by giving farther, and it is hoped sufficient, information respecting our Academy, render any other application to us, than for entrance, less necessary.

The Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, with the course of science usually pursued at college, will be attended to as students desire it. Access to the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, and some scientific apparatus, with miscellaneous reading, will be the privilege of students in science. The circulation of about 50 newspapers and magazines, received from various quarters at the Post Office in the Academy, will afford a fine opportunity for the whole to grow up with an acquaintance of men and measures in our country. Good boarding can always be obtained within a very convenient distance, at \$70 per ann. Tuition in the languages, \$24; in the Arts and Sciences, \$30 per ann.

In thus adding to what the Trustees have published concerning this Academy, the subscriber cannot but avail himself of this opportunity to state, that the neighborhood here, constituting the central part of a Presbyterian congregation, is as favorable for youth as the most of places, in which our Academies are located. This is not invidiously proclaimed; but, in self-defence—as, on this subject, especially at a distance, and by enemies, the public mind has been abused. It is high time that it should be disabused of this error, by a circulation of the truth; and that we should confidently invite those, to whom other Seminaries do not insure insuperable advantages, to attend here; at least, for a fair experiment. Those, especially, who could not afford to complete a collegiate education, will find an advantage in attending here, as the mode of life is not extravagant at this place; nor will the subscriber fail to anticipate, in his exertions, their views of entering on a profession immediately after their course here. He would not wish, however, to excite the public mind very highly, or to induce any to expect much more at this, than at any other incorporated establishment. It is sufficient, if ours, equally with other Academies, be known as a candidate for public favor. Then, with the public must the election rest. And, as the source of patronage to our Seminaries is very large, it is hoped, that Ebenezer Academy will share a continued supply from this fountain. All who enter, the teacher could not hope to please. There are some, to incur whose wrath, speaks his praise who incurs it. But there are many noble youth, with whom a teacher may hold communion in the kindest and most lofty feelings of our nature, and yet not fear that his authority will be compromised, or his dignity prostrated, through a want of cold reserve on his part, and of the feelings of gentlemen in those, whose duty is attention and honorable subordination. With such, the subscriber would feel it a privilege to spend his Academic hours.

He is the more induced to such a publication as this, from the consideration that public speaking appears rather injurious to him; and that his field of usefulness, for the present at least, appears to be that in which his labor is now principally expended—to which service his bodily health, thus far, has afforded no serious objection. It is, by no means, the summit of his wishes; but, as a present, providential allotment, this profession will be cheerfully cultivated. As it is not the intention of the trustees to publish often, it is hoped their silence, for some time hereafter, may not be interpreted into a suspension of the exercises of the Academy, or of their want of interest in it.

E. HARRIS.

York Dist. S. C. Dec. 9, 1822.

NOTICE.

TO my customers in the beef-killing business, for the year 1822, to those whom I owe no accounts, and have purchased beef from me on a credit:—I now ask of them, in this friendly way, to pay their accounts on or before the 10th day of January next, otherwise it may be expected they intend to have all the time the law will give them; and in that case they must not think it amiss, if their accounts should be put into the hands of an officer. But I trust from the generous credit which I have given, no one will delay the payment of their accounts in full.

J. A. FISHER.

Dec. 18, 1822.—3435

Lands for Sale, or Rent.

I SHALL attend on Monday, the 23d inst. at the late residence of Col. John Brandon, for the purpose of selling or renting the said lands. Should any person be desirous of purchasing or renting, they are requested to attend, as the lands will be positively sold on that day, and a great bargain may be had. Should any gentleman wish to purchase privately, I refer him to Dr. John Scott, (near Salisbury,) who is authorized to make contracts for said lands.

A. W. BRANDON.

Wadesborough, Dec. 1, 1822.—433

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Bingham & White: I AM unwilling to ride through the country to refute misrepresentations and slander. To save me that trouble, and set the matter in a proper light, to bring variant reports to the test, and afford variant opinions a ground of discussion, I must beg of you to publish the inclosed copy of a small matter;—and concerns only a circumscribed section of country, in comparison of that which I hope your newspaper includes within the bounds of its circulation. On that account, perhaps, it may appear improper to request its publication. But the interests of every neighborhood are of some importance in its own estimation, and frequently, in the same estimation, worthy of public notice. Without myself thinking this matter in the least worthy public attention, I must beg the indulgence of those of your subscribers whom it does not concern; and excuse myself by stating, that there is a considerable number whom it does concern; and that it was impossible to lay it before the latter without intruding it on the former.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. BREVARD.

Dec. 11, 1822.—1
P. S. As this is a neighborhood business, your account for publication will be attended to.

J. F. B.

Beattie's Ford, N. C. Dec. 11, 1822.
RETURN J. MEIGS, Esq. Post Master General.
SIR—I do not wish to be troublesome with regard to the concerns of the Post-Office of

which I have the charge. I have already written you two letters on the subject of which this will treat; and certainly should not take the liberty of sending you this, but for two reasons:—first, that in altering and establishing Post-Routes, I presume you have in many cases to depend upon such information as you can obtain, and with regard to the route by which this office is supplied, I presume you have been misinformed;—and second, that this is the last letter from me on the subject of Post-Office affairs with which you will be troubled.

The two letters which I wrote you respecting the alteration which was then ordered, and has since taken place, in this route, were written in haste, and at the request of other persons. They may not have been as explicit and intelligible as I could have wished; and, I am fearful, contained some expressions which might be construed to indicate a want of proper deference and respect. Be assured, sir, that if any expression in either has produced such an impression on your mind, it is to me a matter of serious regret; and that nothing was more foreign from my intention than to imply any thing disrespectful to you. Such expressions, if any such have been used, were intended for those who recommended to you, in my opinion officiously, an alteration of route as very injudicious; and to accomplish objects so small and even childish, in direct opposition to general convenience and the public interest.

The alteration to which I allude, is in that part of the post-route which is included between Lincolnton and Salisbury. Formerly the route was from Lincolnton by Beattie's Ford, Mount Mourne, Spring Grove, and to Salisbury. The Post called at the office in Lincolnton on Monday morning, thence by Beattie's Ford and Mount Mourne to Spring Grove, where he lodged on Monday night. On Tuesday morning he proceeded to Salisbury—returned to Spring Grove on Tuesday night,—and on Wednesday proceeded by Mount Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Lincolnton, &c.

The route, as now arranged, runs thus:—Passing Lincolnton on Monday morning; thence to Sherriell's Ford; then to some private lodging between Sherriell's Ford and Salisbury, on Monday night; thence on Tuesday, to Salisbury; then returning by Spring Grove, Mount Mourne, Beattie's Ford, &c.

Thus, sir, on Monday, those three offices, viz: Beattie's Ford, Mount Mourne and Spring Grove, are left out of the route. The post is travelling on that day by Sherriell's ford, thus accommodating one office at the expense of three.

Permit me to examine into the claims of that office to such preference. When I conversed last with the post-rider on that subject, he informed me that not one newspaper had been taken out of the mail at that office, and but one letter, during the six weeks which had elapsed from the time when he commenced riding that route. This fact will speak for itself, and requires no comment. During the session of Congress, circulars, no doubt, and newspapers, may be received there—according to laudable custom. But these, so far from bringing an enhancement to the Department, must each one be paid for at the public expense, and are thereby a burthen, instead of an advantage, to the Department, or at least to the Post-Office Department.

There are further and perhaps all more weighty objections to this alteration of route. From Lincolnton to Salisbury, by Sherriell's ford, is, I am informed, from eight to twelve miles further than by Beattie's Ford;—Sherriell's ford is frequently impassable when Beattie's Ford is quite fordable;—the post-route from Statesville to Charlotte runs within one mile of Sherriell's ford, and could supply that office, unquestionably, with less inconvenience, than by the present arrangement;—and lastly, Falltown post-office is within three miles of Sherriell's ford. And really, sir, it does appear a little hard that three post-offices are to be disarranged to accommodate one office, which is within three miles of another office, and where no newspapers are taken, and only one letter in a month or two is received.

You will perceive a still further inconvenience in this arrangement, by attending to the route that this letter, which I am now writing you, must take to reach you. It will first go to Lincolnton, and either remain there until the return of the post, or be carried to Asheville,—thus travelling above one hundred miles directly the reverse of the course it ought to take,—then back again by Salisbury, &c. All our Post-Office Returns to your Department, as well as all our letters northwardly, eastwardly, and southwardly, have to travel the same circuitous, or rather back and forward course. Thus if we write to Salisbury, to Charlotte, Concord, or Cheraw, the letter sets out to Lincolnton, and perhaps reaches Asheville, (a hundred miles farther from its place of destination than it was where it was entered in the mail) before it commences going towards the place to which it was directed. Thus letters written by and to gentlemen living within twenty miles of each other, may perform a journey of above two hundred miles, before they can be received.

I treat you, sir, on behalf of the people on this route, to make some alteration in this matter, and to restore us our former mail privileges, if not inconsistent with the public interest. To the establishment of the post-office at Sherriell's ford, I have no objection. On the contrary, I should be glad to see it continued, provided it were supplied with a mail by some more judicious arrangement, and so as not to interfere with the privileges of other offices, to their great inconvenience and injury.

To show my perfect sincerity and disinterestedness in what I have written, by the next return from this office you will receive my resignation of the office of Post-Master at Beattie's Ford. Robert Abernathy, jun. would, I think, be a suitable person to put into that office. You will perceive, I think, from comparing the returns sent to your Department some years ago, with those sent since the removal of the office to this place, that the proceeds of the office have been considerably greater since its removal, and are gradually on the increase. This neighborhood is the one in which the office should be kept, if the public interest is considered. Mr. Abernathy, if appointed, would keep the office perhaps still nearer the centre of custom thereto than it is now kept. But any one whom you may appoint, on an early period, as I wish to relinquish, as soon as possible, an office, my holding of which appears to be productive of inconvenience and even injustice to the people.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN F. BREVARD.

Almanacs, for 1823.

By the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

Writs Venditioni Exponas,
For sale at this Office.

The Muse! whatever the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strains admires, a score.



"FORGET NOT THY MOTHER."

Oh, thou upon whose bosom dear,
My infant head repos'd;
Oh, thou whose lips with kiss sincere,
My weary eyelids clos'd;
Though many a rising sun has set,
Since last I met thy view,
Oh, never shall my heart forget
What to thy love is due.

Think not, my mother, I can cease
To love, my home and thee;
Think not my hours are hours of peace,
Like those of infancy;
Alas! those moments sweet are gone—
Those halcyon hours are fled,
And on the world's cold heart alone
I bosom now my head.
Mother, the world perhaps will say
That I am wholly wrong,
To write to thee a simple lay,
Or chaunt a rustic song;
They'll say I court a childish muse,
Or wake an idle strain,
And will, to hear my lay, refuse
With proud and cold disdain.

And be it so. If gratitude
For kind maternal care,
May be to childish joy construed,
Or seem an idle prayer;
Then take, ye Gods! this manly heart,
Ye planted in my breast—
Take, take it hence! and one impart,
With childish feelings bless'd.

BOSTON HARB.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

NATIONAL POLICY.

The happiness of a nation depends on its freedom, security and prosperity; and these again on its constitutional government, its position, including its physical capacity, and its policy. The two first of these means of happiness, we possess in an eminent degree. We may well be proud of the government under which we live, and the land which we inhabit: but let us never forget that we owe these to the wisdom and valor of our ancestors; and that the debt of gratitude which they have imposed on us can only be repaid by developing these means of happiness to their full extent, by a wise course of national policy. What this course of policy ought to be, we shall now proceed to point out; in which we shall study the utmost brevity.

National security and wealth are the immediate objects of national policy; but it is manifest that the means by which these can best be obtained must depend, in a great degree, on those circumstances in our relations, to which we referred in our last number; and which we showed were so very peculiar in their character that we could, in our policy, experience but little light from the history of other nations. Keeping then these circumstances in view, we propose now to consider the means by which the security and wealth of the country will be best promoted, beginning with the former.

In considering the means of defending our country, the military establishment necessarily occupies a prominent place; not simply on account of its importance, but from the diversity of opinions which are entertained in relation to it. On the one side, it is admitted that a large standing army in time of peace is dangerous to liberty; while, on the other, it seems equally clear, that a standing force, to some extent, is indispensable: and we, accordingly, find, although there have been many propositions to reduce the army, there has not yet appeared in Congress any one so visionary, as to propose to disband it wholly. It will readily be perceived that, among different persons, there will be great diversity of opinion in relation to the extent of the military establishment, as their attention is directed either towards its supposed dangerous tendency in relation to liberty, or its essential connection with the defence of the country; and that it is not to be expected that any proposition in regard to the number of our regular force would command unanimous assent. But we are of opinion that there are certain general propositions in relation to which every rational politician will agree. The most zealous advocate for a standing force would, we presume, assent to the pro-

position that it ought to be as small as is compatible with the permanent security of the country; and, on the contrary, those who have the greatest apprehension, will, as readily, assent, that every species of means ought to be adopted, by which its numbers may be reduced, without impairing the public security: how this may be effected we shall now proceed to consider.

It will first be proper, in order to come to a satisfactory determination on the proposition to be discussed, to consider what are the causes which render a standing army necessary in time of peace. War has become a regular and complicated science; to attain perfection in which, a thorough knowledge of most of the exact and physical sciences are necessary. To gain a thorough knowledge of this difficult and complicated science, it is necessary that it should be made a profession; to the acquisition of which, the whole time and attention of those engaged in it must be devoted. To neglect the acquisition of this profession would be to place the public security in jeopardy,—and as it can only be acquired by maintaining a regular force, all nations, however jealous of their liberty, have been compelled, since this great improvement in the art of war, to maintain a regular force more or less expensive.

It must be obvious, on a little reflection, that, as the necessity for a standing army, results in a great measure from the improvement in the art of war, military establishments will be more or less efficient as they are more or less perfect; and that by increasing their perfection we may diminish their numbers, without hazard to the public security. It becomes then an object of importance to render the establishment as perfect as possible; in order that its extent may be diminished consistently with the great object for which it is maintained. This may be effected in two modes. The first by rendering the organization, both of the staff and line, as complete as possible; and the next, by infusing into the establishment the greatest possible degree of science. In relation to the former, it is important that the peace organization should be as complete as the war; differing from it only in the extent; so that, in making a transition from a state of peace to that of war, the only change that may be necessary would be an enlargement of the establishment. This is the great and prevailing idea that extends equally to the line and the staff, by means of which so dangerous a transition may be made with rapidity and safety: giving that enlargement to a small standing force, which would prepare the country to meet the greatest exigencies of war. No less important than a good organization, is the necessity of infusing into the army the greatest possible degree of science. In fact, to cultivate and to enlarge this science, constitutes, as we have already shewn, the great necessity of maintaining a standing force at all; and it must be manifest, that the smaller the force, the more perfect and general ought to be its scientific acquirements, in order to fulfil the object of a military establishment in time of peace. Every officer of every grade and corps ought to be regularly and scientifically educated, so that when an enlargement of the army becomes necessary in war, by transferring a suitable number of well educated and skillful officers to the newly raised corps, their knowledge may contribute to the formation of officers, who have had less advantages than themselves. For this purpose the military academy is invaluable, and ought to be cherished by the government, with the greatest care; and it was, no doubt, with this view, that Thomas Jefferson advised the establishment of that institution, which has attained so high a state of perfection under the present administration, when he recommended to Congress the reduction of the army, at the commencement of his administration in 1802. But a regular army may be reduced without impairing the security of the country, not only by giving the highest perfection to its organization, and infusing into it the highest scientific acquirements; but also by rendering the other means of defence as perfect as possible. Under this view, the militia, the naval establishment, the system of fortifications, the magazines, arsenals, implements and munitions of war, demand the most serious attention of the country; and the more perfect they are rendered, the less necessary is it to maintain a large military force. Our militia are properly our national guard.

A nation of armed and disciplined freemen is alike formidable to the usurper or invader; and no nation which relies merely on a mercenary defence, without the aid of respectable militia, can be secure either from usurpation or invasion. It is, however, certain, for the reasons which we have already assigned, that in the present improved state of military science, it is impracticable, without too great a sacrifice of time and expense, to give to the militia that experience and skill by which it may entirely supersede a regular force.

No arm of defence is more suited to our condition than the naval. Though situated on a continent, we have, as we observed in our last remarks on this subject, most of the advantages of an insular position. We have, as yet, no powerful neighbours, either on our flank or rear. Our danger, for the present, must come from Europe; between which and us there rolls an ocean of three thousand miles. Thus situated, it is manifest, that a powerful marine, besides the important services which it may render, in extending and protecting our commerce, is among the best and safest means of defence. This is now so universally acknowledged, that it would be useless to attempt to establish the truth of the position, either by reason or reference to experience. As valuable as is this arm of defence, we are of opinion that it cannot be substituted wholly in the place of a regular military force. It must be obvious that we cannot rely upon it, exclusively, as a means of defence, unless we had an ascendancy on the ocean; and that, even then, it would be rash to place such reliance on a single arm, on which if any disaster should fall, the safety of the country might be endangered.

Connected both with the naval and military establishments, is the means of defence by fortifications. A complete system of fortification well kept up along the line of our coast, would add, not only to the safety of our great commercial emporiums; but to the efficiency and activity of our naval and military force. To the former it would give ports of refuge and protection; and by the joint force of the navy and fortifications, would our numerous bays, harbors and rivers, be completely protected, so that in war they would be appropriated wholly to our own use, to the exclusion of that of the enemy. The effects of such a system in increasing the efficiency of our militia and regular force, is no less manifest. To the former, in particular, it would give the greatest aid. The inferiority of militia force consists principally in the want of steadiness, and precision of movement in field operations, in the presence of danger. These are qualities of the highest order, and can only be acquired by long and severe training. But under the protection of the walls of a fortification they are not so essential; and, with such protection, a militia accordingly approaches much nearer to an equality with a regular force. In addition to these, there are other reasons which ought strongly to recommend these means of defence to our government. The expenditure, when once made, if judiciously made, is permanent; requiring no future addition, except for occasional repairs: to which may be added, that it may be incurred in peace, and at such times as the revenue of the country will admit of it, without oppression; so that, by incurring this expenditure in peace, when we have the means, our expenditure in war, when experience proves it to be so difficult to raise a revenue, in our country, may be greatly diminished.

Most of the observations which we have made in relation to fortifications, are applicable to the arsenals, magazines, implements and munitions of war; all of which require time and considerable expense to complete, and ought to receive the attention of the government in time of peace, when it has sufficient leisure and means.

It is thus by giving perfection to our military establishment, by improving our militia, enlarging our navy, completing the system of fortifications, and acquiring abundant supplies of the implements and munitions of war, that our regular force may be reduced to the smallest number, without weakening the defence of the country, and thereby avoiding the danger which is so justly apprehended from maintaining a large standing force in time of peace. But it will, doubtless, be thought by many, that the national defence does not require all these precautions. In their opinion, our remoteness from danger, habitual use of fire-

arms, and growing population, present sufficient security against foreign danger. But it ought to be remembered, that the safety of the nation is too important to be exposed to the least hazard; and that, if we are remote from Europe, the great seat of military power, yet the great increase of the means of transportation by water, and the improvement in the science of navigation, have brought in contact nations the most remote. It is much more difficult and expensive, in the present state of navigation, to march an army from Petersburg to Vienna, than to transport one from Liverpool to New-York. Nor ought we to forget with what facility the great nations of Europe are brought to co-operate, when a common interest is to be effected; and that they are much more powerfully moved in the present state of the world, by political, than by commercial or territorial objects. We are the only people on earth who live under a government wholly established, and founded on the rights of man. The old governments of Europe which are struggling against the introduction of those rights, are reared on the opposite principle, and must regard, with deep resentment, our example and the wide diffusion of its effects, particularly on this continent. Out of this temper we know not what may grow. While hoping for the best, let us, with a foresight worthy of our freedom, prepare for the worst. With us, has commenced the greatest revolution that has ever occurred in human affairs. On its success our glory, and as we observed in a former number, probably, our safety depends. Let us then, without regard to present sacrifices, be prepared to act a part worthy of our high destiny, and to maintain in perfect security, the invaluable inheritance transmitted to us by our wise and heroic ancestors.

THEORY OF EARTHQUAKES.

M. Biot, after detailing the phenomena of the Earthquake on the 22d February last, concludes an interesting paper with these observations:

"In the infancy of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, it was imagined that Earthquakes might be easily explained; in proportion as these sciences have become more correct and more profound, this confidence has decreased. But, by a propensity, for which the character of the human mind sufficiently accounts, all the new physical agents which have been successively discovered, such as electricity, magnetism, the inflammation of gasses, the composition and decomposition of water, have been maintained in theories as the causes of the great phenomena of nature. Now, all these conjectures seem to be insufficient to explain convulsions so extensive, produced at the same time over such large portions of the earth, as those which take place during Earthquakes. The most probable opinion, the only one which seems to us to reconcile, in a certain degree, the energy, the extent of these phenomena, and often their frightful correspondence in the most distant countries of the globe, would be to suppose, conformably to many other physical indications, that the solid surface on which we live is but of inconsiderable thickness in comparison with the semi-diameter of the terrestrial globe; is in some measure only a recent shell, covering a liquid nucleus, perhaps still in a state of ignition, in which great chemical or physical phenomena operating at intervals cause those agitations which are transmitted to us. The countries where the superficial crust is less thick or less strong, or more recently or imperfectly consolidated, would, agreeably to this hypothesis, be those the most liable to be convulsed and broken by the violence of these internal convulsions. Now, if we compare together the experiments on the length of the pendulum, which have been made for some years past with great accuracy, from the North of Scotland to the South of Spain, we readily perceive that the intensity of gravitation decreases on this space, as we go from the Pole to the Equator, more rapidly than it ought to do upon an ellipsoid, the concentric and similar strata of which should have equal densities at equal depths; and the deviation is especially sensible about the middle of France, where, too, there has been observed a striking irregularity in the length of the degrees of the Earth. This local decrease of gravity in these countries should seem to indicate, with some probability, that the strata near the surface must be less dense there than elsewhere, and perhaps have in their interior immense

cavities. This would account for the existence of the numerous volcanoes of which these strata shew the traces, and explain why they are even now, at intervals, the focus of subterranean convulsions."—*London Lit. Gaz.*

FAMILY.

Great Britain can produce in the royal line of Stuart, a race as steadily unfortunate as ever was recorded in history. Their misfortunes have continued with unabated succession, during three hundred and ninety years.

Robert II. broke his heart, because his eldest son, Robert, was starved to death, and his youngest, James, was made a captive.

James I. after having beheaded three of his nearest kindred, was assassinated by his own uncle, who was tortured to death for it.

James II. was slain by the bursting of a piece of ordnance.

James III. when flying from the field of battle, was thrown from his horse, and murdered in a cottage, into which he had been carried for assistance.

James IV. fell in Flodden field.

James V. died of grief for the wilful ruin of his army, at Solway Moss.

Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, was assassinated, and then blown up in his Palace.

Mary Stuart was beheaded in England.

James I. and IV. died, not without suspicion of being poisoned by Lord Buckingham.

Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall.

Charles II. was exiled for many years.

James II. lost his crown and died in banishment.

Ann, after a reign, which, though glorious, was rendered unhappy by party disputes, died of a broken heart, occasioned by the quarrels of her favored servants.

The posterity of James II. have remained wretched wanderers in foreign lands.

WHAT AFFLICTION TEACHETH.

Sickness teaches not only the uncertain tenure, but discovers the utter vanity and unsatisfactoriness of the dearest objects of human pursuit. Introduce into the chamber of the sick and dying man the whole pantheon of idols, which he has vainly worshipped—fame, wealth, pleasure, beauty, power. What miserable comforters are they all? Bind that wreath of laurel round his brow, and see if it will assuage his aching temples. Spread before him the deeds and instruments which prove him the lord of innumerable possessions, and see if you can beguile him of a moment's anguish; see if he will not give you up those barren parchments for one drop of cool water, one draught of pure air. Go, tell him, when a fever rages through his veins, that his table smokes with luxuries, and that the wine moveth itself aright, and giveth its colour in the cup, and see if this will calm his throbbing pulse. Tell him, as he lies prostrate, helpless and sinking with debility, that the song and dance are ready to begin, and that all without him is life, alacrity and joy. Nay more, place in his motionless hands the sceptre of a mighty empire, and see if he will be eager to grasp it. The eye of Caesar could not gain its lustre by the recollection, that its "bead could awe the world;" nor his shaking limbs be quieted by remembering, that his rod had commanded obedience from millions of slaves.

But if sickness put to the proof those worthless objects of our confidence, it ought also to direct us to that staff which cannot be broken. Till we learn to lean on an Almighty arm, and to support a mind vigorous with trust, and warm with devotion, in the midst of a racked and decaying frame, the work of sickness is but half completed. To learn the emptiness of the world, is to learn but a lesson of misanthropy, if it do not generate and awaken that confidence, which gladly casts itself on God alone. When affliction has had her perfect work, we shall involuntarily adopt this language of a pious sufferer, "Be merciful unto me, O God, be merciful unto me, for my soul trusteth in thee; yea, in the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, until these calamities be overpast. I will commit my soul unto thee, as unto a faithful Creator."

When young, we trust ourselves too much, and we trust others too little when old. Rashness is the error of youth, timid caution of age.